DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to Foreign Countries added, THE BUN, New York city.

Socat, Naws.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usived Passe and New York Associated Press is at 31 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

War's Ravages in Cuba.

The list of half a hundred acts which Gen. WETLER compiles, as an excuse for regarding the armies of GOMEZ and MACEO not as soldiers but as bandits, includes burning sugar works and sugar cane, seizing horses, and destroying railroad property.

How many of the alleged accusations are founded on fact, or how far they are so founded, is a matter on which ex parte statements are not final. How many like deeds by WEYLER's own troops are to be set off against them may never be known from his accounts; and indeed he says that if there are such outrages "they are probably retaliations" for what the rebels do.

The destructions of plantations by the Insurgents are not wanton, but deliberate acts. They are a part of the war against the resources of Spain, since she might say, in BHYLOCK's phrase, "You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." To what extent war shall be allowed to ravage the island is another matter; but Americans will not believe that the putting of the torch to sugar factories and fields of growing cane is an aimless destruction, indulged in for the pure love of it.

Fighting the tremendous power that Spain has summoned for maintaining her hold in Cuba is no holiday task. The war is bitter, and the patriots know what they must expect if conquered. If they devastate their beautiful island, at least let it be hoped that Spain will the sooner be driven out of it, and that it may flourish better in the end.

Coast Defence and Arbitration.

The question whether arbitration in the good time coming will be a universal substitute for the sword in settling the quarrels of nations, is one on which men may differ. Perhaps in the future's Golden Age people will not quarrel, so that there will be no more need of courts of arbitration than of cannon. But the mere possibility of arranging some scheme of future international arbitration is no excuse for neglecting the defence duties of the bour.

Nevertheless, in these days, when the advocates of arbitration as a panacea for all international ills are so busy, we find some of them trying to stop the building of the forts and ships needed for the protection of this country. The other day, for example, the National Association for the Promotion of Arbitration presented to Congress a memorial beginning with these words:

"This association most earnestly and respectfully petition your honorable bodies to cease making ap opriations for war ships and seacoast defe time when we areas peace with all the world."

And what was the reason for stopping this work of national protection? It was that we have arrived "at a period in the history of civilized nations when mental and moral force should take the precedence of brute force." Even these enthusiasta however, did not pretend that mental and moral force had taken the precedence of brute force, but only that it ought so to do, and that hence we were to throw ourselves open to an attack by the latter, in sublime confidence that it would never be made. Because this is "a time when we are at peace with all the world," the Fifty-third Congress is censured for having "voted \$20,-000,000 for war ships without a speck of war on the horizon." The theory that battle ships can be extemporized in all needed quantities, about as a juggler pulls ribbons out of a hat, is the modern wisdom which we are invited to substitute for WASHING-TON'S memorable declaration to Congress in 1790: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

There is no danger that America will be behind in the movement for using arbitration to avert, as far as possible, the resort to war. We agreed to arbitration with | Spain would still be free to conduct the England in the Northwest boundary dispute and the Behring Sea dispute, and have urged it upon her in her controversy with Venezuela. It was her rejection of arbitration and her resort to brute force in this last case that brought on her present trouble with us. The true missionary field for the friends of arbitration is on the other side of the Atlantic. Above all, if they are patriots as well as philanthropists, they will heartily support that work of self-defence which is the duty of every nation.

Natives Whom Jameson Trusted.

Dr. JAMESON is chewing the cud of bitter reflection in London, and the exercise is perhaps stimulated by those British news papers which unkindly remark that if he had attended to his business in Matabeleland instead of leading a JESSE JAMES raid into the Transvaal, the present revolt of the should have extinguished every spark natives would not have occurred. Perhaps this is so, for Dr. JAMESON had wonderful influence over the Matabele and England on behalf of the rebel Govchiefs; but both he and the British South Africa Company, which he served, seem to of the utmost moment to Spain that have overestimated his progress in the work a mere recognition of beiligerency shall not of thoroughly subjecting the Matabeles to white domination.

There is no doubt that before Dr. JAMESON deserted his post of duty to become a filibuster, white men in small parties were wandering far and wide over Matabeleland in apparent safety, while hundreds of Lo BENGULA'S old warriors were working for wages in the brickyards and mining camps. The South Africa Company declared, a few months ago, that such rapid progress in civilizing a barbarous people had never before been made. JAMESON even armed some of the best soldiers of the late King, and they were his policemen, scattered

among their people to keep the peace. What might have been expected is the thing that happened. The Matabeles knew very well that the man they respected and would be immediately shot, and our Governfeared above all others had left their country and had ignominiously been carried Spain at her peril would deal thus summarily out of Africa a prisoner. Could the fetich | with American citizens, after the Cubans doctors he had suppressed, and the son of had been recognized as belligerents. Lo Bengula he had exited, ask for a better | Were American citizens now esptured time to fan the old war spirit into flame in a vessel flying the Cuban flog, they again ! They improved the chance, and the | would be hanged as pirates, and our Governweapons which, in the hands of the native police, were to be a terror to Matabele evil- But let the revolutionists once be acknowldoers were turned against the whites whom | edged as belligerents, and they become en-Jamzeon had deserted.

Europeans in remote Matabeleland must

expedition that is to march to their relief has not yet all gathered at Mafeking, the starting point, as far away from Buluwayo as Buffalo is from this city. There can be no rapid advance by ox wagons through that almost roadless and always thirsty wilderness. But Canaan, full of good things as well as rebellious Matabeles, lies fust beyond, and when the expedition reaches that land of water, grain, cattle, gold, and forests, there is little doubt that it will make short work of the native revolt.

The Outcome of Consolidation.

The objection to the Greater New York that it will increase our rate of taxation is not sustained by the experience of the growth of New York as it is. As New York has increased in size its tax rate has rather tended to decrease, yet meanwhile there has been a steady improvement in all our municipal conditions. The larger the town has grown the better have become our pavements, our lighting, our water supply, our facilities for communication, and the provisions generally for the comfort, convenience, and protection of the population.

The particular community which will benefit most by the consolidation is Brooklyn, yet the bitterest opposition to the scheme has come from across the East River. The municipal conditions in that town are now poor and provincial. It is badly paved and very dirty. It is a cheap-looking city, wofully lacking in distinction, and altogether inferior. Except for Prospect Park there is nothing in the way of a public improvement which commands attention. It is a town of mediocrity, and in all respects it needs elevation to bring it up to a level with New York.

This necessary improvement of Brooklyn will involve great expenditures, and the fear of them has made many large property owners here exceedingly skeptical as to the advantages of consolidation to New York itself. They foresee that Brooklyn must be made over to be harmonious with New York in its municipal development. Its whole system of street paying, now deplorably bad for the most part, must be transformed. It must get a new and more adequate water-supply system. Its means of communication must be increased by the multiplication of bridges. As the Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN says, the number of bridges between Brooklyn and New York would be not less than twenty-two if they were relatively as many as those over the Thames and the Seine. Moreover, the system of taxation in Brooklyn is confused and complicated, with more than forty rates of taxation, and it must be simplified and made uniform. The adjustment of the existing municipal conditions in New York to the requirements of the consolidated town will be a matter of comparatively little difficulty; but to get Brooklyn ready for the change involved and to make it ready for the improvement without overtaxing New York for its benefit will be a task which will strain to the utmost the powers of the Commission appointed to prepare the charter for the consolidated city. It may be assumed, therefore, that it will be long before the scheme for the government of the Greater New York will be perfected in all its details. The different parts of the new city will have to grow together gradually before a full and symmetrical development is reached.

The expectation that political profit could be made out of opposition to the scheme is likely to be disappointed. The mere legislative declaration that the will of the people the communities concerned at a future date, with a provision for the appointment of a Commission to prepare a charter, will not frighten the people. The talk about its being a dangerously wicked plot is, of course, mere humbug. Such nonsense will deceive nobody. It will not serve to lessen the satisfaction with which the inhabitants of the Greater New York will look upon the accomplishment of the project that makes them citizens of the second city in the world.

One Effect of Recognizing the Cubans as Belligerents.

We pointed out some time ago that if this stry should recognize the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents, Spain could no longer treat them as pirates if captured at sea and as brigands if captured on land. One of our contemporaries, the Milwaukee Sentinel, contradicts this assertion and maintains that "upon the character of the warfare carried on by Spain our recognition would have no legal effect whatever. war in her own way, treating her captives at her own discretion as brigands, pirates, or prisoners of war; exchanging them; lodging them and feeding them properly, or sending them to dirty prisons and giving them food not fit for pigs."

So far as Spanish subjects are concerned, our recognition of insurgents as belligerents would have, of course, no "legal" effect upon Spain. But the moral constraint which it would exercise would be of the most salutary character. No civilized country could afford to treat its rebellious subjects as brigands or as pirates after their acquisition of the status of belligerency had been acknowledged by an independent State. When the Confederates, for instance, were recognized as belligerents by England, France, and Spain, we practically acquiesced in their acquisition of that status. Had we done otherwise, we of sympathy for the Union cause in Europe, and an interposition of France ernment would have been inevitable. It is be followed by a recognition of independence, and this, again, by a direct intervention on Cuba's side. She would have the strongest possible motives to give the revolutionists, after we had pronounced them belligerents, the treatment prescribed for prisoners by the usages of modern warfare. To such a change in her methods of dealing with the insurgents she would be

morally coerced. So far as the citizens of other countries are concerned, their relations to Spain would be legally altered after the revolutionists had acquired the status of belligerency. It is known that American citizens are now serving under Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ and under Gen. ANTONIO MACEO. If they were captured under existing circumstances, they ment would have no right to protest. But ment would have no right to remonstrate. titled to issue letters of marque; if, subse-

come held. The crews of the Confederate privateers, the Sumter and the Alabama, were made up largely of British subjects; had we dared to hang one of them as a pirate, after the Confederates had been acknowledged as belligerents, Great Britain would have declared war against us.

We repeat that as regards those American citizens who choose to take an active part in promoting the insurrection, the situation would be revolutionized by a declaration on the part of our Government that the insurgents are belligerents. Nor even with respect to Spanish subjects could the present methods of warfare be continued without provoking the wrath and indignation of mankind. We should then be urged in the name of civilization to take the further step of recognizing Cuba's independence, which probably would be followed by intervention on her behalf.

Napoleoute Arithmetic.

The mathematicians of the McKINLEY beadquarters receive a severe rebuke from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, which has put to the test of verification the boom statements concerning the number of McKINLEY delegates to the State Convention at Springfield

next Wednesday. The Illinois Republican Convention will consist of 1,885 members. Last Friday the Chicago Times-Herald, the organ of the HANNA syndicate in Illinois, announced that of the 1,235 delegates already chosen 562 had been instructed for McKINLEY. The Inter-Ocean thereupon made a thorough examination of the facts and discovered that instead of 562 delegates instructed for Mc-KINLEY only 345 had been so instructed, 217 less than the total as stated by Mr. HANNA'S industrious mathematicians.

With about one hundred more delegates to be chosen, the McKINLEY managers had secured in the various counties of the State instructed delegations numbering altogether only about one-fourth of the whole Convention. If all of the remaining 100 have been instructed since then for Mo-KINLEY, the Ohio candidate would have only one-third of the Convention.

Of course, this is making marvellous headway in a State which has, or had, a favorite son of its own; but the exaggeration in the official bulletins is about 63 per cent. beyond the truth; and this is pretty stiff, even for McKINLEY arithmetic. With justice and force the Inter-Ocean remarks:

"Men who undertake to manage a national contest should know enough to know that it is unwise to attempt to deceive the public by false statements when the data are at hand to prove their falsity. In the statement referred to, the Times Herald misrepresents a number of counties. When the people see that I counties of Adams, Boone, Iroquots, and others about which it certainly has the means of knowing, how can they be expected to believe it when it talks about Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and other distant portions of the country? Honesty is sometimes the best policy, even in politics."

Honesty is always the best policy, in politics as elsewhere. It is not, however, always the plan of a Napoleonic campaign. We are convinced that the late NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who in one particular did not always resemble GRORGE WASHINGTON, was on the whole more truthful in his published bulletins and statements of fact than are some of the statistical experts employed by HANNA in Major McKINLEY's interests.

It will be a glorious sight at Chicago during the Democratic National Convention to see the Hon. GEORGE GRAHAM VEST in the lovely uniform which the Missouri Democratic deleshould be carried out by the consolidation of gates have resolved to wear for the purpose of testifying once more to their deep and abiding love of silver. It will be worth going to Chicago to gaze upon the Hon. GEORGE GRAHAM VEST as he diffuses silver radiance from "a silver-gray cutaway suit, with three silver buttons on the cost, a silver-gray high hat to match, and a bamboo cane." Mr. VEST has not been in the habit of wearing a high hat, because that instrument of civilization makes his head cool, but what mark of his allegiance to the great white dollar would be refuse? The report that he will not don the sliver suit must be an invention of the relentiess goldbugs.

> It is surprising to find such a student of the science of comparative baseball as the Ros-ton Journal speaking of Captain the Hon. Béné Anson's charge that his collection of talent lost a recent game "on account of the gross incompetence of the umpire" as an indication that 'professional baseball players are up to their old tricks." The Hon, Bene Assos is not a professional baseball player; he is the most eminent and the most amiable of amateurs, and descends to us from the heights of the remotest antiquity. He invented baseball. He invented the principle that it is impossible to lose a game save by means of the incompetence of the umpire. Hence Mr. Anson's resolve never to allow without a correcting and authoritative voice the vagaries of the umpire. Many men have done some things and some men many things, but no other man has come within a million miles of equalling Mr. Anson's record as an amender and a rebuker of umpires. It isn't his fault if any umpire ever gave a game to Mr. Anson's opponents.

> It seems that good sense and a just reverence for historical monuments are beginning to get the upper hand in Boston, a town not poor in civic patriotism and a regard for the past. The Buinneh State House, it now seems probable, will be repaired and strengthened, but not barbarously torn down and butchered to make a pile for contractors, Fancuil Hall is liable to be burned down at any time. The Bostonians cannot be too careful in sticking to the Gilded Dome. Even from a business point of view, and laying aside all question of sentiment, it will pay Boston to keep the State House. More and more the people of the West will seek the historical and literary memorials of the East; and they will not care to see imitations.

Our sage if sometimes too cynical contemporary, the Providence Journal, may often be followed with safety and usually with pleasure, and prudent philosophers will refuse to approve its present regrettable course in regard to calibogus. "Calibogus," says the errant wise man, "is a mixture of rum and spruce beer, and in the opinion of the Journal rum should predominate, especially when the weather is coolish." Tut. tut! Is this a saying worthy of one of the seven wise masters? Would ROGER WILLIAMS have omitted his spruce beer? People of the right view in New England drink calibogus solely on account of the spruce beer. The rum scarifies their palates and abrades their souls, but they put up with it and put it down solely for the purpose of the re-freshing and wild woodland tang of spruce beer. So Mr. John Kears peppered his palate for the sake of deriving a deeper and contrasting joy from claret. Calibogus without spruce

beer! That is bogus, not calibogus,

When we think of Spain's past experiences in the American colonies that formerly belonged to her, we are enabled to put a proper estimate upon her oft-repeated declaration that she will never, under any circumstances, give up Cuba. She made a similar declaration in the case of each of her former colonies that broke her power and gained its independence. She fought for years to retain Mexico, Central America, and her vast possessions in South America, all of which vanquished her armies and turned their colonial dependence into republican independence. She gave them For some weeks to come the imperilled quently, Spain should venture to treat as disting as hard to keep them as she has fought pirates American citizens captured in a to keep Cuba. It was without avail that she ad themselves as beat they can. The privateer, she would give our Government a | wasted life and treasure in her struggle with

them. We hear a great deal about Spain's pride; but she was certainly as proud when she waged her other American wars, and failed in them, as she can be in our time. Spain has suf-fered more defeats and greater losses of territory in the nineteenth century than any other

European country. When Cuba shall be lost to her she will suffer no further loss on this side of the Atlantic.

It is said that the Big Four whom th Indiana Republicans will send to St. Louis will be Col. Dick Thompson of Terre Haute, that perennial and lively old mariner: Col. CHARLES FAIRBANKS of Indianapolis, a candidate for Senator in Congress; Gen. LEW WALLACE of Crawfordsville and the Golden Horn, a representative of old romance in the new politics; and the Hop, HIRAM BROWNE of Marion, a thinker less well known outside of Marion. It would be a deed of grace for Col. FAIRBANKS to step aside and make way for the Hon, John CHARLES NEW of Indianapolis, an elder soldier, if not a better. But Col. New has that boom for Vice-President to look after. Doubtless modesty will keep him away from St. Louis; and, indeed, somebody must stay at home. The chances are that most of the delegates will be unable to come within twenty-five miles of the Convention building. The Ohio visitors will be enough to cover the whole State of Missouri and spread over into Kansas and Arkansas; and there may be a few lowers and New Yorkers struggling to get into the State. Mr. New will be lucky if he persuades himself to stay at home

The Hon. CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR of Ohio will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from twelve universities in South Dakota next June, and the Permutations and Combinations Society of Urbana, O., has already elected nim an honorary member. The "Mathematical Proceedings and Summaries" of Bonn gives an account in its April number of his recent remarkable work for McKini.sy, and the Isaac Newton Mathematical and Astronomical Union of La-place, Kan., has invited him to deliver an address before it next summer. In short, Col. GROSVENOR'S wonderful calculations are attracting the admiration of the learned, as they have long attracted that of the political world,

That gentle John Cade, the Hon. BEN-JAMIN R. TILLMAN of South Carolina, has been thrilling the West with some remarks on "The Now Impending Crists," A despatch from St. Louis says that he spoke there "a few hours" showing that he was kind, but unusually brief. The building didn't take fire. It is satisfying to know that the Crisis is now impending. It is a peculiarity of Crises to impend, "If any gentle man or lady on this car has a Crists concealed about his person, I call on him to projuce it," said Mr. ARTEMUS WARD, at least in words to that effect, many years ago. And still the Crisis remains unprojuced. It impends.

Dark news from the land of the Lone Star, A gold-standard Convention has been held in Dallas. Where is the Hon. Cyclons DAVIS? Is intquity to show its reliow face and escape an incandescent rebuke from the mouth of the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS? It cannot be; it isn't.

On account of its divagations into Mugwumpia and China, the Baltimore Sun sometimes forgets the geography of the United States. An instance of such forgetfulness is its reference to the Hon. WILLIAM EMERSON BAR-RETT, one of the most illustrious of the men of Massachusetts, as "a Boston statesman." The error is important. It would have been no more so had the Bultimore Sun called DANIEL WEB-STER an Agawam statesman or spoken of the Hon, Geonge FRISBIE HOAR as a Chelsea states. man. The Hon. WILLIAM EMERSON BARRETT confers upon Melrose the same honor which the Hon. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE conferred upon Stratford-on-Avon. Thousands of people who never take the trouble to go to Boston pay their most respectful homage to Melrose, the home of WILLIAM EMERSON BARRETT.

THE SHAKESPEARE LETTER. A Utica Critte Subjects Mr. Cleveland's

Sentiments to Analysts. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read to-day a letter, written by President Cleveland to George F. Parker, United States Consul at Birmingham, in which he regrets that he cannot attend the annual commemoration of Shakespeare's birthday by the Dramatic and Literary Club of Birmingham. To say that I was delighted, that I was stirred to my inmost depths, that my bosom thrilled with pride in our President, when I read his letter, but poorly expresses my feelings.

I would say, however, that some parts of this letter are not as clear to me as I would wish to THE SUN IS authority upon all literary matters. For this reason, I appeal to the editor in this mine hour of doubt and un-

certainty and seek enlightenment. What does Cleveland mean when he says: There is much written and said these days concerning the relations which should exist, bound close by the strongest ties, between the English-speaking peoples?" If he had said, "relations which should exist between the English-speaking peoples, bound close by the strongest ties," I could have mastered it, but, as you see, it is not the English-speaking peoples which are bound close, but the relations which are bound close. How can the relations be bound? Wherefore, why, when, and by what are they bound? What are they bound to? Are they tied fast at the ends, or are they bound down in the middle? I can't make head or tail of it, though I have wrestled with the problem mantully, patiently, persistently, and ever

He then goes on to say: "I hope we may neve know the time when these ennobling sentiments, &c., &c." What canobling sentiments has he in mind? Does he mean the previously

ments, &c., &c." What concolling sentiments has he in mind? Does he mean the previously mentioned "relations, bound close by the strongest ties?" What is there in these sentiments that is ennobling? These relations are not designated as amicable. They may be warlike or disagreeable. Can you not also clucidate this point?

He concludes his letter with a magnificent sentence which commences as follows: "Surely if the English speech supplies a token for united effort for the good of mankind," &c. What there ever such a for civile sentence as "the English speech supplies a token?" It means so much, or so little. It may be construed in so many different ways. A token, as I understand it, means an object, an entity which betokens or calls to mind the existence of something else; for instance, a love token betokens the existence of love. Would be have us infer from the fact that English speech is in existence that there must be also in existence "united effort for the good of mankind?" If Mr. Cleveland has such a high regard for the English speech and English language, why deem't he use it? Mind you, he does not say that "the English speech supplies a token," right out and out, and in so many words; and therein he displays the wisdom, the erudition, and the caution which have from the commencement, so distinguished him above his fellow men. He prefixes his propertion with an "if," and in this non-committal method outs the burden of the thing craftily upon the public.

There seems to me to be something peculiarly appropriate in the bringing before us, at this time, these two names, the names of Grover

upon the public.
There seems to me to be something peculiarly
appropriate in the bringing before us, at this
time, these two names, the names of Grover
Cleveland and William Shakespear, the name
of the great letter writer and the great dramatist.

of the great letter writer and the great matist.

What about this literary club of Birmingham? Who are the members? I know nothing of it excepting that its President is George F. Parker, United States consul to Birmingham, the man who has suddenly achieved fame by reading our President's letter. The despatch informs us that the letter was applauded eather, in the state of the club. The amount of their intelligence, their literary accument, and discrimination is therefore beyond question.

David S. Foster.

Utica, April 22.

Jenious of Cop Scarchers.

To THE ENTOR OF THE SUS-SEC. Is it not time to rob the bicycle policemen of a little of the unearned glory the newspapers have given them? All the arrests that I and my friends have seen made by bicycle
policemen have been of those who have slowed up
when spoken to, but have been imprident enough to
make answer, a thing New York policemen, bloyde otherwise, will not tolerate. J. M. H., 65 Park place.
April 29. APRIL 22.

"A" In Right.

To the Entron or The SUS-Sir: Kindly decide the following question: A claims that in the sentence "A unique yachtsmen's home." a is the proper article to qualify unique. H. on the other cand, ares that an should be used. Both agree to abide by your decision.

New York, April 21.

CONFESTION MATTERS. A POLITICAL PARADOX.

Nominations for President are made in Re publican National Conventions by a majority ote; nominations are made in Democratic National Conventions by a two-thirds vote. It might seem from this that the success of a favored candidate was much easier of attainment in a Republican than in a Democratic National Convention, but the exact opposite of this has proved to be the case of recent years, and is one of the paradoxes of Federal politics. In 1876 there were seven ballots in the Republican National Convention, in 1880 there were thirty-six, in 1884 there were four, and in 1888 there were eight. The Minneapolis Convention of 1802 was the first for twenty years in which there was no serious contest at the Republican National Convention.

The rule at Democratic Conventions, notwith.

Standing the two-thirds rule, has been one of prompt nomination. In 1872 the Democrats took one bailot only. In 1876 the choice was made on the second ballot. In 1884 there were two ballots. In 1883 there was only one. In 1892, at Chicago, the nomination was made on the first and only ballot. The explanation of the separate paralox is simple: The Republicans have abrogated, the Democrats adhered to the unit rule in the casting of the votes of States. A majority of the delegates from a fixed convention for its favored candidate. In a Republican Convention he gets only the votes of the delegates who favor him. It is this feature in Democratic Conventions which offects the difficult obstacle of a two-thirds vote.

REPUBLICIAN DELEGATES FROM FIVE STATES.

State Conventions will be held in five States and one Territory (Arizonal during next week to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. The Convention will be held in Alabama, which has twenty-two delegates, or Tuesday, April 28, and the Convention in Georgia will have twenty-two delegates, or Tuesday, April 28, and the Convention in Georgia will meet the next day. Georgia will have twenty-two delegates, or Tuesday, April 28, and the Convention in Georgia will meet the next day. Georgia will have twenty-two delegates for Tuesday, April 28, and the Convention in Georgia will meet the next day. Georgia will have twenty-type degrees and the product of the product The rule at Democratic Conventions, notwith-

vention in Georgia will meet the next day. Georgia will have twenty-six delegates. On the same day delegates will be chosen in Illinois and Vermont. Illinois will have forty-eight and Vermont eight. In the last Republican Con-vention at Minneapells the four States of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, and Vermont and the Territory of Arizona cast collectively 100 votes, of which 84 were given for the nomination of Harrison, 15 for the nomination of Blaine, and 7 for McKinier. This year, under a resolution adopted by the Republican National Committee in December, Arizona, which had two votes in the last National Convention, will have four, a concession thought desirable by reason of the approaching admission of Arizona as a State.

Much will depend at St. Louis upon the steadfastness, or lack of it, of the Southern delegates. Few of them relatively have been instructed for any candidate this year, but though the Republican party in the cotton States never brings any electoral votes to the nominees of Republi-can National Conventions, their influence in these deliberations is often decisive. In the Minneapolis Convention of 1822 Harrison received 114 votes from Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky Missouri, Georgia, and Florida. Outside of this vote he had 40 less than required to nominate on the first ballot.

FIRST IN THE PIELD, LAST IN THE BACK. The first of the national parties to lead of with the nominating Convention in 1896 will be the Prohibitionists, who are to assemble in Pittsburgh on May 27. The Prohibitionists in several of the States of the country have since the last Presidential election sustained serious defections to the Populists, many of the former agitators in the Prohibitionist cause being now enlisted in the Populist party, which draws its chief strength from voters in the rural districts, as do the Prohibitionists. An effort is to be made at the Prohibitionists' Convention to offset the losses to the Populist party by an explicit and unconditional declaration in favor of woman's suffrage. The Prohibitionists held their National Convention of 1892 in Cincinnati on June 29 and declared among other things that "no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages, without regard to sex." The radical advocates of woman's suffrage, however, did not accept this as satisfactory, for they regarded it as rather an expression of opinion than a piedge to the woman's auffrage cause. In Wyoming and Colorado, the two States in which woman's suffrage exists, the Prohibitionists did not secure any recruits by their declaration for female suffrage, the Prohibition electoral ticket securing only 530 votes in Wyoming and 1,600 in Colorado. This year the Prohibitionists, it is expected, will declare for woman's suffrage unequivocally, and com-mit their party to active efforts to secure it.

CONGRESS AND CUBA.

A Probability that the Cuban Question Will Again Be Taken Up. WASHINGTON, April 23 .- Since the President has ignored the concurrent resolutions of Congress on the Cuban question, there are not a few members of both Houses who regard with favor the resolution declaring that this Government recognizes the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolutionists, which was introduced into the Senate early last February by Senator Morgan of Alabams. That measure was sustained with great energy by Mr. Morgan, but various substitutes for it were offered by other Senators, and finally the concurrent reso lutions, which were adopted in both Houses by overwhelming majorities, were submitted to the discretion of the President, who directed

the discretion of the President, who directed that they should be transmitted to the State Department, where they have lain undisturbed since April 6. Had Mr. Morgan's plan, embodied in a joint resolution, met the approval of Congress, the President would have been compelled to give it either his approval or his disapproval within ten days of its passage.

The way is now clear for the further action of Congress, and the desire of Senators and Representatives for action has been greatly attempt at end of the President and the State Department in dealing with the case of Cuba. It is questioned whether a resolution like that of Senator Morgan, put in this joint form, could be carried through both Houses; but the results of inquiries that have been made are favorable to its passage. By its introduction the Cubau in the same time," wrote he.

"All right," she answered.

"All right," she answered.

"All right," she answered is.

"All right," she answered.

"All right," she answered.

"All right," she answered is.

"All right," she answered is.

"All right," she answered.

"All right, its passage. By its introduction the Cubau question would again be brought to the front, and there is assurance that the of the country would prevent any further dawdling with the subject. Much indignation has been aroused by Mr. Cleveland's disregard of the will of Congress in the case, and more especially by those despatches which have come from Madrid, purporting to tell of the carlous relations between the United States Government and the Spanish Government, and of the projects for inducing the Cubans to lay down their arms under the promises of reform that may be made by Spain.

Congress is dissatisfied with the existing state of things, and may any day manifest its determination to bring about a change.

Barrett's Progress Toward Pame. From the Washington Post.

Mr. Barrett's connection with the liouse, dating back to the first week in locamber last, may be die tingulahed by three opissis, all of them of a highly sensational character. He first came into notificity by proposing to impeach Ambassador Injuril. He next picked a quarrel with Mr. Tallert of South Cars-lina and proposed to imposen that the fersive and mild-mannered member for bigs treason. The third event of note in his Congressional carrer cediared yesterday, when he temperarity presided over the House and attempted to applicant the fixed spring coarism with a specie of parliamentary despoison of his own. Mr. Reed was hardly summoned, and the Reed rules were immediately recuforced.

No Place to Spend Eternity. Prom Eranklyn Life.

Taxpayor-I can't for the life of me imagine why bicyclists want a return path from Coney Island; they'll want the earth yet.

His Wife (timblight-but, dearle, how can then get back unless they have a return path?

From the Memphia Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Lide Meriwetter of Memphis will speak at
the Congregational Church in Little Hock on Sunday evening. Her topic will be, "Who Touched
Me?"

FARMER PERKINS'S STAKE TIME.

Circled by Three Black Constrictors He Had to Whittle Off.

From the Willimantic Evening Journal Daniel B. Perkins, a farmer in Pleasant alley, started for his work on Tuesday morning when he was brought to a stop by a most unusual circumstance. Across the little path and directly in front of him lay three large snakes. They were blacksnakes, and each one was over six feet long, as a subsequent measurement disclosed. The snakes were perfectly quiet. They had apparently crawled out of their winter quarters in the ground to welcome the spring, and were lying exposed to

the warm sunshine.

Mr. Perkins rummaged around in the woods and secured a stout stick and advanced to the attack. The reptile nearest Mr. Perkins was somewhat smaller than the others, and Mr.

called out for help, but the nearest house was a mile away.

Fighting the three snakes as well as he could with one hand, Mr. Perkins drew from his trousers pocket a big jackknife and managed to get the binde agen. Then he struce savescely at his assailants. Plenty of blood flew, but the injuries indicted upon the serpents sectined, for a time, to serve only to make them more singly san desperate. They exerted greater strength and made more frantic endeavors to pass above the waist of Mr. Perkins.

Then Mr. Perkins adopted heroic measures. He realized that unless be killed the snakes they would kill him. He took his jackknife and, taking the schends one by one, cut their heads off. Even then the bodies clung to his person with such strength that he was compelled to cut the bedies off, piece by piece, as he unwound them from his legs. The body of each serpent was cut into three or more pieces. By an heroic use of his jackknife, Mr. Perkins at last freed himself from the toils of the enemy.

Perkins at last freed himself from the toils of the enemy.

He was in an exhausted condition. His shirt and overalls had been torn in the struggle and so soaked with the blood of the snakes as to make their further use an impossibility. Mr. Perkins showed the shirt yesterday, and it was a sight, being torn into shreds and cov-ered with blood. The blood ran down his shirt and overalls into his boots. After the battle Mr. Perkins gave up all idea of work-ing that day and returned home. His nervous system had sustained a severe shock, and his legs were black and blue as a result of the pressure exerted by the serpents.

ELOPERS HEADED OFF.

Two Wheels No Good When Pursued By the Old Man and Hannah on a Tandem. From the Chicago Post. The old man was thoughtful.

You say Maria has run away ?" he said. "She's eloped with Bill Jones, and they've started for town."

"Hosses?" inquired the old man "No; bicycles," replied his wife.

"One or two?" "Two-one for each." "That settles it," said the old man. "We can catch them before they get to the parson's,"
"Ther're both good riders," suggested his

"They're both good riders," suggested his wife.

"That's so," admitted the old man, "and they could beat either one of us alone; but we're a powerful team when we get together. Hannah. Can you leave your bakin' for a little while?"

If anythin burns I can bake again, "she said sententionsly, "but if Maria gitsaway with Bill Jones she's gone for good."

"Git on your bloomers in a hurry, then," exclaimed the old man, "I'll be gittin' the tandem wheel out of the woodshed meanwhile, and if we don't make those two scorchers think there's a whirlwind after them it'll be funny."

"De you s'pose they forgot about the tan-

Do you s'pose they forgot about the tan

"Do you spose they forgot about the tandem?"

"Maybe they thought we'd forgotten how to ride it." replied the old man grimly, as he made his back line the jorn of an are just to satisfy himself that he had not forgotten how to do it. And that night, as Bill Jones looked longingly up at the window of the room where he knew his fair one was confined, he bitterly reproached himself for his foolishness in thinking that a single wheel could get away from a tandem, and he swore softly to himself that when next he tried to take the maid away, ne would have a sextuplet, fully manned, and with an auxiliary gas engine attachment.

Amicable Relations Resumed. From the San Francisco Post.

lady in San José were for a time very much in love with each other, and during that period each wrote the other a two-pound letter every day weighted down to the limit with kisses and expressions of love. But they quarrelled a

expressions of love. But they quarrened a couple of weeks ago.

"Send back my letters." she wrote.

"Return mine dist," he replied.

"If you had been a gentleman you would not have waited for me to demand their return."

wrote she.

"Ethics for the use of women only dont go,"

he responded.

Then there came a pause in their correspondence. The young man wanted his letters very badly, for he knew he had made a fool of himself in every line of every letter. The young lady wanted hers, because any one would think she was crazy to fall in love with such a brute.

"Send my letters on April 5, and I'll send yours the same date, so we will both get them at the same time," wrote he.

"All right," she answered.

Each waited to see if the other would really

Unique Swinding in Mississippi.

From the New Orleans Pines Lemocrat.

Train the New Orleans Tones Jemesers.

Morder, April 17.—Our correspondent has received a letter from Mr. Harry Colmer, Jr., a merchant of Moss Point, Miss., in which he calls attention to a tree swindle which he states has become extensive in that vicitity. The swindle is such a near one that after it a great many have been caught by it, and the swindler has reaped a good sun or money from the citizens of Jackson county.

The man stated that he came from Mobile, and gave the name of Jack Newton, and exhibited what to all appearances were some elegant imponera plants. Some of the plants were then but, and to all appearances were some elegant imponera plants. Some of the plant were the windle came in, for those who purchased them had not all appearances they were fresh and lively when set out, in a few days they began to show shows of decay. A cursory examination of the plant from to provide the high falled to reveal any cause for the sublem decline, and it was only when a minute examination of the plant from to provide in the transition of the plant from the to be from was made that the transality was revealed, and it was of an entirely different species of plant, in fact the read any allegen to the sublem decline in the too of a valberry bind, but so nearly foliast to the other as to defy any but the elibratest scrutiny to deter it. The two had been iclused by the use of a devel pln of vire the size of the gallierry conforming in size to the jarenica.

Truly a Helpmate. From the Bangur Commercial.

COST OF SCHOOL SITES.

A Case Which Shows How the Expenses

The crowded condition of New York's grammar schools has led recently to the authorization of bond issues to cover the acquisition of new sites for building. One of these is at the northwest corner of Ninety-first street and First avenue. The method of acquiring such property is as follows: The Corporation Counsel application to the Supreme Court for the ap-pointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, and these Commissioners ascertain by the taking of testimony the value of a site to be condemned for school uses. When their report is complete, it is submitted to the Supreme Court, and if, after a bearing, it is confirmed, the record is flied with the County Clerk, and the Comptroller pays from out of the fund for school sites the amount found to be due.

In the case of the Ninety-first street school,

the Supreme Court, on application of the Cor-

poration Counsel, appointed as Commissioners Hugh R. Garden, one of the Vice-Presidents of the State Democracy; Eichard A. Cunningham, a contractor, who was one of the leaders of the County Democracy at the time that Hubert O. Thompson of the same organization was Commissioner of Public Works, and Charles O. Burrill. Subsequently these Commissioners employed Michael Fennelly as clerk. Fennelly is &

rill. Subacquently these Commissioners employed Michael Fennelly as clerk. Fennelly is \$ State Democracy man in the Twenty-first district and was the unsuccessful State Democracy candidate for the Assembly in what was the Twenty-third district at the election of 1894. The Commissioners also emuloyed a stenographer and a surveyor. Their bill has come in and has been accepted. It amounts to \$552,970.10, of which \$51,000 is for the site and the balance for what is called "all reasonable expenses for maps, surveys, clerk hire, and necessary expenses and disbursements." Each of the three Commissioners, Garden, Cunningham, and Burrill, received \$170. The State Democracy clerk received for his services and disbursements. Side, the stenographer received \$52.10, and the surveyor \$15. There was advertising done in four newspapers, as follows; The Commercial Alections, to the amount of \$400; the Evening Post, to the amount of \$400; the Evening Post, to the amount of \$171; the Press, to the amount of \$238. The whole advertising bill of the Commissioners for this sits was \$1,245.

This is one of a long list of condemnation proceedings for the nequisition of school sites recently completed or now under way, and it does not differ easentially from the others except in the fact that when originally the matter came up in the Supreme Court for final settlement there was what the late E. W. Stoughton called "a clerical error" of \$1,000, which error would have invalidated the proceedings. Two months after the entry of the order fixing the amount, the Corporation Counsel applied to the Supreme Court to have it corrected in order that the total might conform to the Items of disbursement when correctly added together. The Supreme Court consented to this change, and the matter has now been turned over to the Comproller's office for the payment of the various clalmants on the fund. It is unavoidable that by condemnation proceedings the additional of the matter has now been turned over to the Comproller's office for the payment of the v

SUNBEAMS.

-A suit to recover money earned in electioneer-ing was dismissed in the Dane County, Wis., Circult Court a few days ago. It is believed to be the first case of the kind ever brought into court in the West. The plaintiff sued the newly elected Sheriff of the county for \$500, alleged to be due for ser-vices in getting out men at caucuses and otherwise aiding the Sheriff in securing his nomination and election. The Judge held the account to be uncollectable because founded on a consideration adverse to public policy.

—Several excellent deposits of anthracite coal

have been discovered recently in the Rainy Lake region of Minnesots, near the Canadian border, by surveyors and prospectors. One of the railroad cororations in Minnesota is now prospecting the region, and it is believed that coal will be found in quantity sufficient to supply at least the manufacturing towns of Minnesota and perhaps much more. The veins discovered thus far are only about five feet in thickness, but the coal is of excellent qual There are indications of the existence of larger deposits.

...There are a number of Chinese junks, salled by Chinese crews, plying in the waters about San Francisco. They are mostly employed in the fish ing trade, and their principal business is in catching and drying shrimps, which are shipped by the mail steamers to China. The customs authorities tion of the Navigation law, which forbids any but an American master to command a ship engaged in domestic trade. It is alleged that the Chinese Captains commanding the junks put up a dummy American in applying for a license.

-It would almost seem that anything really new in Cupid's vagaries was impossible, but the case of Mrs. Kate Coakley, who was married last week in Litchfield, Conn., to the man with whom she fell in love while he was a convict and she an employee in the Litchfield jail, is perhaps unique. She was superintendent of the jall kitchen, and the man married last week was a prisoner assigned to help her in that department. She is 50 and he is A young man in San Francisco and a young 20, and one or the other fell a victim to the other's lady in San José were for a time very much in charms. When the young man's term expired they were married and started for New York on a wed ding trip. The bride is said to have saved a com-

fortable competence.

-The Maine Fish and Game Commissioners are intemplating introducing into that State the Mongolfan pheasant, which has been introduced in Western States with much success, and is no being propagated in Massachusetts. In the Pacific States. where it has been introduced, it has proved an especially fine game bird, and it has also done much good in destroying pernicious insects and worms, It is much the superior of the English pheasant, from the hunter's point of view, being remarkably quick on the wing. The Maine Commissioners believe that the bird would thrive even through the severe winters of the Pine Tree State, and it is very probable the experiment of introducing it will

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

queer memorial window has just been accepted by Hawarden parish, the Rev. Stephen Glad stone, the rector, presiding over the meeting. It rate the sufferings and death of 30,000 Armenians

under Turkish misrule.

Traffic on the Baltic North Sea Canal during the first eight months has fallen far below the official estimates. The number of ships that passed through was 8,506, with a tonnage of 976,478, and paying 605,000 marks of dues. The estimates were for a yearly traffic of seven and a half million tons, paying dues of 5,000,000 marks, half of which would be required for the working expenses. The outlay of capital on the canal was 105,000,000 marks.

Catulle Mendes, the poet, had a queer experience at a Colonne concert recently. He was to begin the entertainment with a lecture, but the audience re-fused to listen to him and insisted on hearing the music instead. Matters were not improved by the poet's losing his temper and calling the audience names, and he was compelled to withdraw. All the leginning of the second part of the programme he again put in an appearance with his manuscript and was driven off the stage once more. But when the concert was over those who cared for music only went away, and Mendés delivered his lecture after midnight to those who stayed.

Frau Cosima Wagner is engaged in an interest-ing lawsuit with the Weimar Court Theatre. Two pears ago the director asked for her permission to perform "Selgfried" and "Götterdammerung." She answered that she would give it if the theatre would pay the revailes on Wagner's other works, when it appeared that the composer had sold his rights to the theatre for a lump sum in 1850, when List was manager, the only exceptions being 'Der Ring des Millelungen' and 'Parsifal,' Morsorer, in 1970 when "ler likelingold" had been given with doubtful success in Munich he wrote to Weimari "If you perform the whole of the Rheingold as it stands in the text, you can have the rest of the rubbish, too." The question is whether those words give the Weimar Theatre the right to perform the whole of the trilogy.

The young physician was tired when he returned from his evening's cairs, but as he settled back in his evening's cairs, but as he settled back in his evening's cairs, but as he settled back in his evening's cairs, but as he settled from his evening's cairs, but as he settled him, he asked affectionately.

"And has any firste wire been lonely?"

"Oh, ho, "she said animatedly: "at least not very. I've semething to but myself with."

"Indeed," he said, "Visial is it?"

"Indeed," he said, "Visial is it?"

"In morganizing a class. A lot of young girls and married women are in it, and we're exchanging expressions and teaching each other how to cook."

"What do you she with the things you cook?" he asked interestedly.

"Oh, we send them to the neighbors just to show what we can do. There's one loading house gets most of it. It's great fun."

"Dear little worman," he said, iteming over and kissing her. "Thoughtful of your husband's practice; always anxious to extend it." Lord Sackville, who talked himself out of the was helress of the late bard and of Lord Sackvills was helress of the last buck of therest at I was created Europeas. Furtherst, with remainder to lar younger sons. The late Earl succeeded his regular in the bardar and thereupon charged the estates with a Johnture to his wife. Afterwards he succeeded his right or the bardar in the carried on A birtory content have all followed with his various lengths.